

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

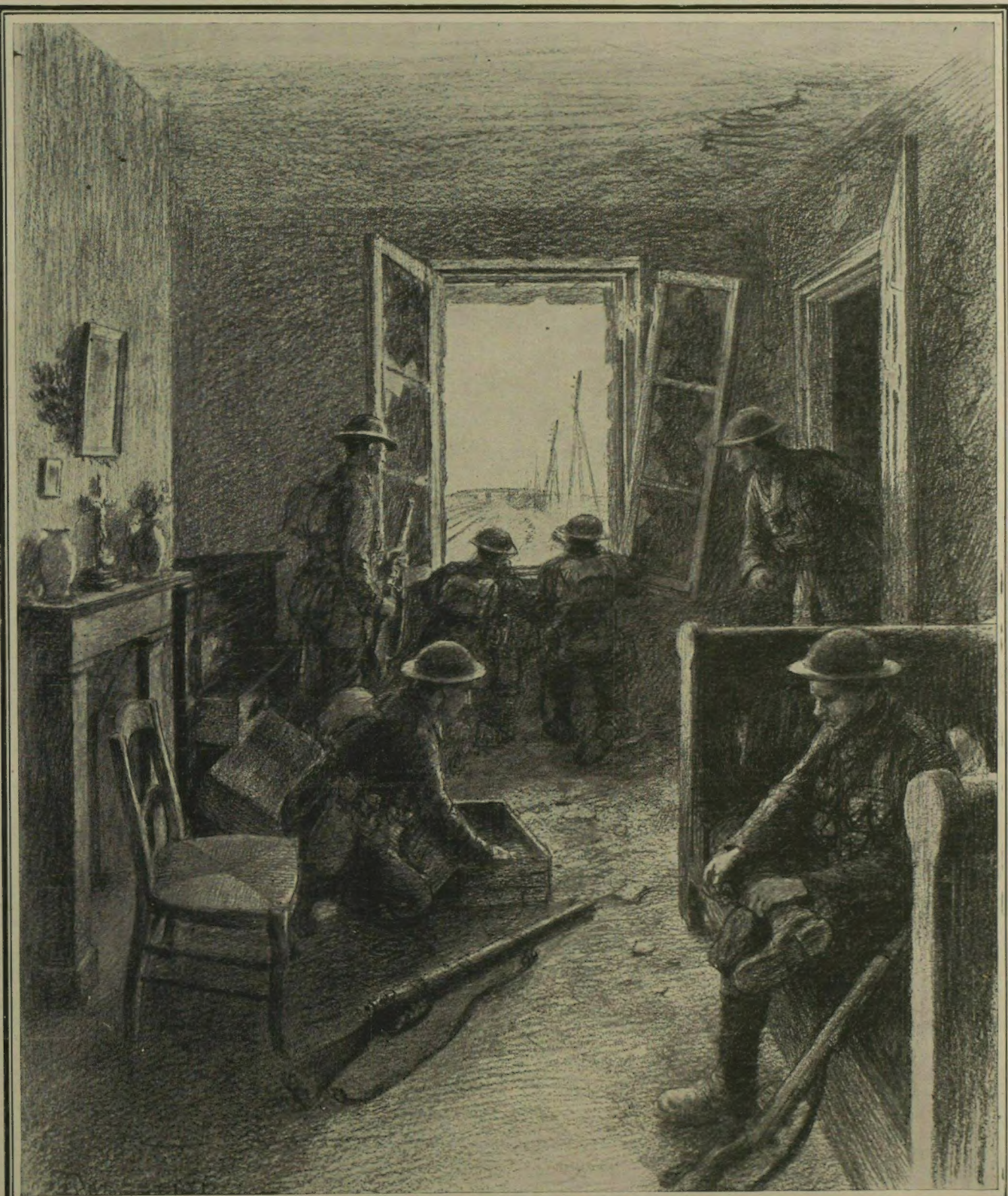
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THE GREAT BATTLE: BRITISH TROOPS DEFENDING A HOUSE ON THE RAILWAY NEAR MARCELCAVE.

The above drawing illustrates an incident of the Great Battle on the Western Front during the powerful German offensive against the British front. A house by the side of the railway east of Marcelcave was occupied by British troops. Through the windows of the first floor they fired on a body of Germans posted, with machine-guns, on the railway

bridge visible in the distance. The house had, of course, been evacuated by its inhabitants, but much of its furniture had been left behind when they quitted their home. Later, the British retired from the house. It is not often that so literal an interpretation of the expression defending a "hearth and home" is realised and depicted even in the present Great War.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

## GENERAL FOCH, THE ALLIED LEADER.

By CHARLES DAWBARN.

WHEN the *poilu* read in his *Bulletin des Armées* the name of Foch in connection with the Marne and the Yser, he expressed astonishment. "Who is this Foch?" he asked. "Connais pas," declared his mate, equally unenlightened. And so a great leader has arisen in the silence of anonymity until events revealed him. It was the same with Joffre. And yet Foch is more responsible than any man for the science and capacity of the French General Staff. Twenty years ago he taught strategy and tactics at the Ecole de Guerre so brilliantly and well that he upset the old ideas and founded a new school. And his students are leading armies at this hour.

His strength lies in the fact that he is a man of action as well as a philosopher and mathematician. Laughingly he declares that he has discarded everything he taught to budding strategists nearly a quarter of a century ago. But this applies, of course, purely to tactics and not to strategy. Methods of attack and defence have changed with aviation, new explosives, and more powerful cannon, but the old principles of warfare remain. You must still seek out and destroy your enemy. Foch has original ways of choosing his Staff.

A friend of his, a Colonel, asked among his sergeants for a volunteer for "a particularly dangerous job." Amongst those who stepped from the ranks he selected one. "You are wanted for General Foch's Staff," he told the astonished man. It was the Foch test for that sort of devotion which he expects from his own military household.

The new Generalissimo is full of maxims founded on his experience and study of battles. He feels that the determining factor in war is not armaments or even leadership, but the *moral* of the soldier. Hence war is a spiritual rather than a material conflict. The soul wins. Here you see his religious beliefs shining through his philosophy, for he is a practising Catholic, and, as such, repudiates the pure materialism of the Teuton.

As a friend of England he has been invaluable. He neighboured us for long in the north. On one historic occasion, at the end of October 1914, he awakened Marshal French at St. Omer. It was one o'clock in the morning. "Marshal, your line has broken," he declared. "Yes," replied the C-in-C. "Have you reinforcements?" "Not a thing." "Then I will send you some."

Foch believes in the impossible. "Vanquished he who believes himself to be." He has adopted the splendid Napoleonic motto. For three successive days he had to retire, at the Battle of the Marne, from overwhelming attacks. But he came up smiling each morning, and launched an offensive before being pressed back. From pride of numbers, the enemy grew careless. It was just what Foch was waiting for. He made a rapid flank attack and contributed to the general defeat of the foe. At the Marne, where he held the centre, on the Yser, during the offensive on the Somme, and in saving our Fifth Army in the German rush on Amiens, the new Allied chief has shown the same great qualities of command. He has coolness, he has imagination, he has military erudition and a brain as clear and well ordered as the mathematics by which it has been fortified.

The high forehead, the grey-blue eyes—the colour of Joffre's—their rather dreamy look at times, and the short, slim figure of five-feet-six seem to suggest the man of thought rather than the man of war. But, happily for us, he is both. Within the next few weeks, probably, his plan will be unfolded.

## LUDI HUMANIORES: A PLEA FOR CRICKET.

By E. B. OSBORN.

WAKING or sleeping, we must needs remember the war, and it is difficult indeed to be cheerful when, "because of the loss of the young men, the spring seems to have vanished from the year," as Pericles said in his immortal Funeral Oration. Yet it is the first duty of all non-combatants to avoid brooding over the inevitable, to consider the splendour of each sacrifice rather than the horror of its setting.

Not a moment that can be devoted to war-work should be given to mere diversions. The town allotment, after all, provides wholesome exercise for those compelled to "carry on" in crowded habitations, while at the same time adding to the quantity and quality of our food supplies. Gardening is indeed the chief of our *Ludi Humaniores* (the swag-bellied German likes it not), and, in giving even the dweller in a mean, congested street his own garden, the war has worked a most salutary reform. We have set afoot a Back-to-the-Land movement which will remain a strong and abiding factor in After-the-War politics.

So gardening must be our chief diversion. But there is still scope for other pastimes. Cricket

should be kept up as part of the national life. A good cricketer at the front writes to me as follows: "All leave is stopped for the present, but when the Boche has to mark time again I hope to come home for a few days. And what I shall want more than anything else is a game of cricket on a decent pitch—one of those plumb levels of wonderfully fresh green turf which only exist in England. I want to feel the creamy touch of a correct late cut and the O-be-joyful clump of a drive that's been timed to a nicety. All last summer I never got a game. The Public Schools ought to run squash cricket matches for us poor soldiers." There must be thousands, tens of thousands, of fighting athletes who feel as my correspondent feels, and would like nothing so much as to spend a sunny day at the Court of King Willow—

Willow the King is a monarch grand;  
Three in a row his courtiers stand;  
Every day when the sun shines bright,  
The doors of his palace are painted white;  
And all the company bow their backs  
To the King with his collar of cobbler's wax.

So I have no sympathy at all with the well-meaning persons who abstain from cricket because

"it is not the proper thing in war-time," and so make it difficult to get up matches for soldiers' teams. They would do their war-work all the better for an occasional afternoon of leather-hunting. Whenever and wherever possible, cricket will be played this summer behind the lines on all our fronts.

One such match was played two years ago on a field in Flanders so rough that (I quote from another officer's letter) "a covey of partridges got up in the middle of the pitch when somebody bowled a daisy-cutter, and yet, if you'll believe me, the wicket-keeper said 'Don't run on the pitch' when we stole a very short single." If it is not true, it ought to be. Anyhow, I hope the leg-puller who invented the anecdote, and all other good cricketers and true who are serving with him, will get a little batting this summer on one of the ever-green old grounds in England where the most English of games is still to be seen. Yes, and I would turn out myself to make up a side—even at the risk of incurring the ridicule of boy spectators who said of one veterans' eleven: "Whenever a wicket fell, they gathered together and discussed the prospects of the winter's gout."

## GREAT GUNS: MONSTER CANNON OF DAYS GONE BY.

By J. W. HICKS, F.R.A.S.

CENTURIES ago, quite a number of cannon were constructed which easily put in the shade, as regards diameter, any gun manufactured nowadays. Of course, diameter is not the factor which governs the actual destructive powers of guns, so that these old weapons cannot bear any close comparison with, say, our modern 15-inch naval giants. But the fact remains that, in girth of bore and shell, the old gun-makers were a great deal more ambitious than their successors to-day.

The heaviest gun intended purely for use on land ever cast was that known as the "Zufr Bukh" (the "Dispenser of Victory"). It was made at Agra about the year 1627, and weighed no less than 52 tons. History does not record what eventually became of this mighty piece of ordnance. The cannon with the biggest bore in the world is the great gun of Moscow, called the "Tzar Pooschka." Constructed in the year 1586, it weighs 38½ tons. Its length is 19 feet, and the diameter of the bore 36 inches. Two 36-inch mortars, 13 feet in length and weighing 42 tons apiece, were made in England in 1856. They were intended for use in the Crimea, but

were delivered by the makers a year too late. With one of these weapons perhaps the heaviest shell ever known to have been used in a piece of ordnance was fired when the mortars were undergoing trial at Woolwich. This shell weighed 2986 lb., and had a range of just under a mile. The great gun of Bejapore, the "Lord of the Plains," was cast in Constantinople in 1548. It weighs 40 tons, and has a length of 14 feet. The shot of solid basalt which it fires weighs 1000 lb., and has a diameter of 28½ inches. It is to this day an object of great veneration by the Hindus. Another big gun made in Agra was the "Dhool Dhane." It was a 23-inch weapon, weighing 30 tons, and measuring 14 ft. in length. It was broken up by order of the British Government some years ago. At Edinburgh Castle there is still preserved a gun of 20-inch diameter called "Mons Meg," named after the now famous Flemish town.

The Turks were great gun-makers, and their monster cannon at the Dardanelles in years gone by were always objects of much admiration. General Lefroy, who was a celebrated English gunner, writing about fifty years ago, said that there were then guarding the Dardanelles Straits

a score of huge cannon, none smaller than 20 inches in diameter. Ten of these weapons were placed on the European side of the Straits, and a similar number on the Asiatic side. A Prussian officer (be it noted) was employed in 1830 to remount the guns on modern carriages, after they had been in use for the previous four centuries! The largest of these weapons was 20½ inches in diameter, and had a length of 14½ feet. Seventy-one pounds of powder were employed to expel a shot weighing a little over half a ton from this gun. (A modern 15-inch gun fires a shell weighing considerably over three-quarters of a ton.) These guns have long since been dismantled. One was presented by the Turks to the British Government, and is now preserved at Woolwich. It is a 25-inch specimen, made of bronze, and weighing nearly 19 tons. It bears the date 1454. It was this formidable-looking Turkish battery of guns which opposed Sir John Duckworth when he forced the passage of the Dardanelles in March 1807.

Muhammad II. used eleven monster guns against Scutari, in Albania, in 1478. One of these weapons was said to have a diameter of 33½ in., and accommodated a shot of 1640 lb. weight.

# NAMES IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH: WAR PERSONALITIES OF THE HOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, VANDYKE, RUSSELL, CANADIAN WAR RECORDS, DINHAM, AND C.N.; DRAWING OF GENERAL TRENCHARD BY FRANCIS DODD, OFFICIAL WAR ARTIST.



**BRIG.-GENERAL GUY LIVINGSTON.**

Brigadier-General Livingston has been appointed Air Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force (Lord Rothermere), while at the same time continuing his duties as Deputy Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry.



**THE EARL OF DERBY.**

Lord Derby has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the French Government. He had been Secretary of State for War since 1916, and before that was Under-Secretary for War.



**MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.**

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been made a member of the War Cabinet. He was Secretary of State for India from 1915 to 1917, and resigned after the publication of the Mesopotamia Report, in which his administration was criticised.



**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH TRENCHARD.**

Sir Hugh Trenchard recently resigned his position as Chief of the Air Staff of the Royal Air Force. When the war began he became Commandant of the Military Wing of the R.F.C. Before the war he organised the Central Flying School.



**THE EXPOSER OF AUSTRIAN DUPLICITY: M. CLEMENCEAU, THE FRENCH PREMIER (LEFT) ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.** M. Clemenceau triumphantly disproved Count Czernin's allegation that France had made overtures to Austria, and produced a letter from the Emperor Karl to Prince Sixte of Bourbon admitting the French claims to Alsace. Count Czernin subsequently resigned.



**BARON BURIAN.**

Baron Burian has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister on the resignation of Count Czernin. He held the post before from January 1915 to December 1916, when he was succeeded by Count Czernin and became Finance Minister.



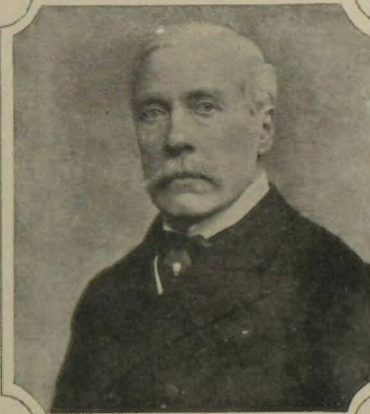
**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DAVID HENDERSON.**

Sir David Henderson recently resigned his position as Vice-President of the Air Council. He became Director-General of Military Aeronautics in 1913, and during the war has been twice promoted for distinguished services.



**VISCOUNT MILNER.**

Lord Milner has been appointed Secretary of State for War in succession to Lord Derby. He has been a member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio, since December 1916, and has done work of great importance.

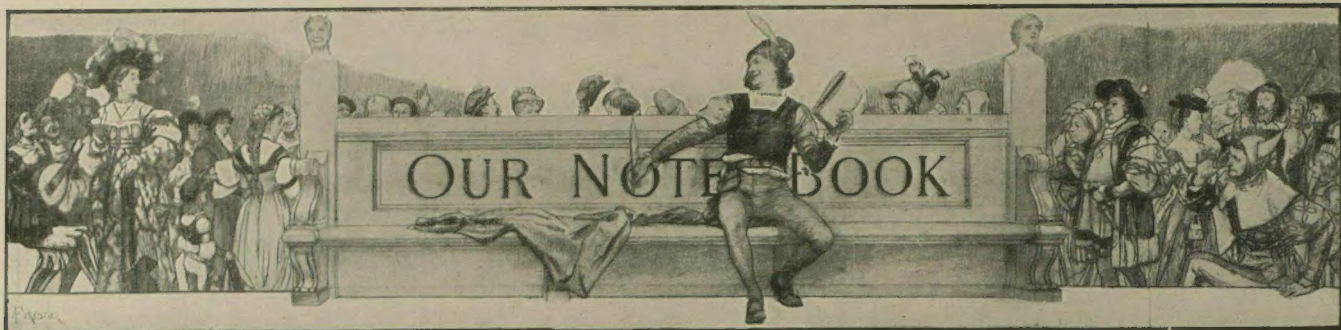


**LORD BERTIE.**

Lord Bertie, who recently fell ill again, is leaving the British Embassy in Paris, whither Lord Derby goes as Ambassador Extraordinary. Lord Bertie (formerly Sir Francis Bertie) has been Ambassador to France since 1905, and is very highly esteemed there.

Several important changes in the Cabinet have taken place recently, and also some resignations in the Air Ministry which have caused much discussion. Details are given under the photographs above. Regarding the change in the British Embassy in Paris, the "Temps" said: "The retirement of Lord Bertie has aroused unanimous regret in Paris, where the eminent diplomatist has won everybody's goodwill. Lord Bertie was one of the most effective makers of the Entente. The fact that the British Government

has chosen Lord Derby to succeed him shows the capital importance which Great Britain attaches to her diplomatic representative in Paris, and is a compliment to France." Lord Derby, it will be recalled, was Director-General of Recruiting in 1915-16, and in the latter year became Under-Secretary for War, while Mr. Lloyd George was War Minister. Lord Derby became War Minister at the end of that year. Lord Milner has been closely associated with Mr. Lloyd George in the War Cabinet.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE full publication, in pamphlet form, of Prince Lichnowsky's simple and sensational record, "My Mission to London," now produced by Messrs. Cassell, and prefaced by Professor Gilbert Murray, has the interest once attributed to the discovery and detailed examination of a thunderbolt. Whether it be the theory that a thunderbolt is a myth or a meteoric stone, this thunderbolt is not a myth, but a stone as solid as any found by the roadside. Its closer study may commemorate the fact that it fell; but cannot hope to rival the instant shock of its falling. When first even a few lines of it were quoted, the whole world knew finally, and for ever, who really began the Great War. Some of us knew it before; and to those who did not, I will here make only one suggestion. It is that, when they are naturally sickened by the slaughter and misery, they should now leave off blaming "a war"; which is more meaningless than blaming a bludgeon or a knife. Let them, with all possible passion and violence, blame a crime; and when blaming a crime, it will be found to conduce to mental lucidity to blame a criminal. As finally as Harvey proved that human blood circulates, it has now been proved that Prussia commanded human blood to flow. It is now a simple fact in the science of history.

And all this is clinched by the cold and unanswerable fact that even the German authorities who have answered Lichnowsky have not really attempted to contradict him. And this, of course, is the next and most interesting point in the problem. As Professor Gilbert Murray points out, in his characteristically clear and forcible introduction, the only remaining mystery is why the German rulers did so little to stifle the scandal or to answer the charge. After full consideration, I firmly believe that they acted thus because they really regard such a scandal as a glory, and such a charge as a compliment. It might be put in Professor Murray's phrase: "Do the militarists think their triumph is safe, and the time come for them to throw off the mask?" Or it might be put, as I should put it, by saying that the modern German has had but a short, shallow, and opportunistic desire to deny his crimes, covering his deep, enduring desire to boast of them.

There is that in the Prussian influence which mystics and moralists have always attributed to the ultimate evil in the universe. As it becomes (or thinks it becomes) more overpowering, it becomes (and rejoices to become) less attractive. It has always been said that even the tempter ceases to tempt when he begins to triumph. It is when he puts his foot upon the fallen that there is no doubt about his showing the cloven hoof.

For our present enemy, also, is merely dubious until he can afford to be infamous. As long as he is in the shade, we can only say his conduct is shady. It is when he does get his place in the sun that he throws off the mask, and all other more civilised clothing. Indeed, the famous phrase for German colonial ambition might well stand for a certain craving, of all this cold barbarism, for

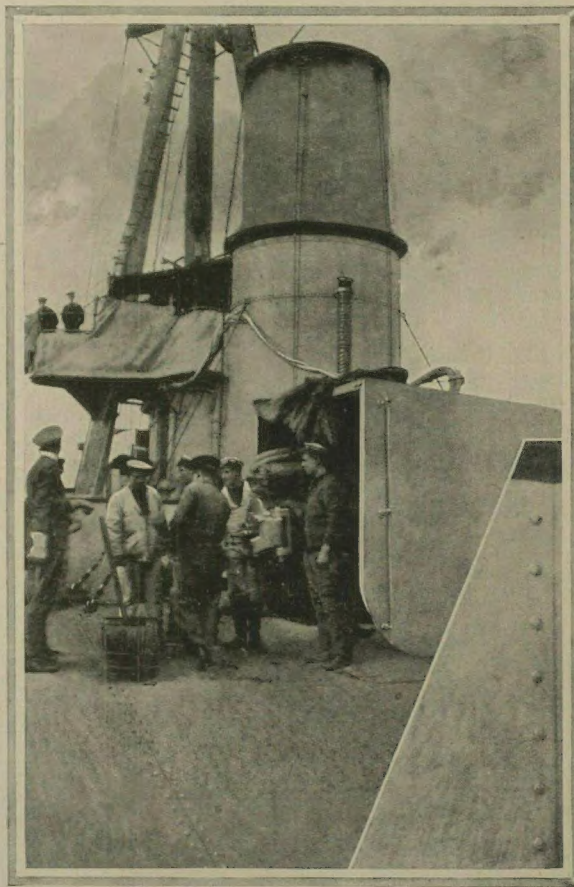
a tropical licence; for the hour when the King of Prussia can really begin to behave like the King of the Cannibal Islands. It is then that he expands into a gaiety which he considers the natural effect of sunshine; but which saner people might mistake for the more unnatural effects of sunstroke. A letter I have seen, from an English officer escaped from a German prison, notes, as an insane inversion of psychology, the fact that prisoners in Germany were treated well after a German defeat, but badly after a German victory. In the case of human beings, common-sense would assume the opposite; that men would be genial when

the Western Front. M. Clemenceau is a brilliant debater; but it is not often that one of his opponents is so utterly stumped and silenced as that. It has seldom happened that a French Royalist, or Socialist Senator, arguing with the present French Premier, has been obliged to produce a pistol from his pocket and fire it off to relieve his feelings. But the Austrian Emperor, having no possible reply to M. Clemenceau's argument, can only remark in a conversational manner, "Bang, bang, bang!" and close the conversation. The indifference about Lichnowsky means that even Prussia is growing more Prussian.

A year or two ago, when Germany was encircled, the Prussian ruler wanted to renounce responsibility, not for involving Germany in war, but for involving Germany in defeat. Now that he hopes for triumph, it is almost an insult to him to prove that he hoped for peace: and it does not at all impress him to prove that Lord Grey hoped for peace.

The true Prussian takes pleasure in the thought that when we are finally found defenceless, he will finally be found indefensible. If he can end the war in his own way, he will rejoice that he began it in his own way. It will be his own great work, his monument more eternal than brass, and more brazen. It is an awful perversion, or, rather, inversion, of the imagination of man; but not more incredible than many other wild episodes known in history, especially in religious history. It is not more extraordinary than the fact that men, and civilised men, have actually worshipped gods because they were evil and not good; have clung to creeds because they were gloomy and not gracious; have praised lusts because they were unnatural; have adored idols because they were ugly. This cynicism is not more of a contrast to the civilisation surrounding it than the human sacrifice of Carthage, or the human torches of Nero. The intellectual inversion in this case consists in a positive pleasure in being hated as well as feared. It could only exist in its fullness in a very few; but the power to feed and spread it is here in the hands of a very few. But those who think that the many cannot be thus paralysed and poisoned by the few are ignorant of the strange story of man.

But if this evil imperialism fancies it has come to the end, it will find it has only come to the beginning of human revolt against it. If we waged twenty wars instead of one, each war would be a new witness to our refusal to endure such an end to the story of the world. If this war only serves to awaken the nations to the terrorism which overshadows them, it would still be true that nation after nation has now been awakened. For the dawn of that deadly enlightenment, it does not even matter whether they are enlightened so as to come into the war, like the Americans, or only enlightened by going out of the war, like the Russians. And it does not matter to which side we listen in the Lichnowsky debate in Germany; whether we learn the truth from the German servant who repents too late, or from the German master who boasts too soon.



ON BOARD ONE OF THE MONITORS WHOSE SHELLS "SEARCH" ENEMY COAST BATTERIES: AMIDSHIPS BEFORE MOVING UP TO OPEN ACTION.

The men are seen standing immediately in rear of the armoured shield casemate of one of the monitor's main guns. The dark entry space in rear of the breech of the gun in the casemate is shown. The casemate and gun are pivoted to swing and fire in every direction, presenting its armoured front, through which the gun barrel projects, to the enemy. Save for a direct, or flank, hit from a heavy projectile, the gun's crew in action are in perfect safety.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

victorious and vindictive when conquered. And so they would, if their cruelties arose from anything so high and virtuous as vindictiveness. But they do not spring from an anger but an appetite; and where Frenchmen would be stung into retorting a national humiliation, Germans would only be too depressed to indulge in a national sport.

It is part of the same process that the Austrian Emperor should at one time be eager to ask for peace with France, and at a later time only eager to deny that he had asked for it. There is something almost horribly innocent about the self-betrayal of his final phrase: to the effect that his only answer now must be from the guns on

## One of Our Naval Surprises of the War: With the Monitors.



"READY TO GO ANYWHERE AND DO ANYTHING": IN REAR OF A BRITISH MONITOR'S 6-INCH GUN ARMoured CASEMATE BEFORE ACTION.

Monitors are one of the surprises of the war on the British side. First making their appearance off the Flanders coast in the late autumn of 1914, in the shape of three ex-Brazilian Amazon river gun-boats, purchased and converted for sea service, they then appeared off the Dardanelles, and in the summer of the next year destroyed the German cruiser "Königsberg," up the Rufigi River in East Africa. Squadrons of more

powerful monitors for the past three years have, from time to time, bombarded the enemy at Zeebrugge and Ostend, while others have rendered material help to Italy by holding the estuary of the Piave and preventing the enemy crossing. They have there repeatedly fought aircraft, and in spite of strenuous opposition, have shelled Austrian camps and pontoon-boat bridges.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ALFIERI.]

## Neutral Mail-Steamers Waylaid by U-Boats: An Outrage on Spain.



A GERMAN SUBMARINE STANDING BY TO SEND A BOARDING PARTY TO THE SHIP: THE STOPPING OF A SPANISH MAIL-STEAMER OFF CADIZ.

The stopping at sea of neutral mail-steamers, even though they are obviously not in any way connected with the belligerents on either side, is one of the later forms of sea-highwaymanship adopted by U-boat commanders. In the case illustrated, the vessel subjected to the outrage was a Spanish mail-boat, the "Infanta Isabel de Borbon,"

belonging to the Cia. Transatlantica of Barcelona, which was waylaid off Cadiz. Five officers and fifteen German sailors boarded the packet while the submarine commandant from the top of the conning-tower scrutinised the officers on the bridge. The passengers on board are seen watching, anxious for their fate and that of the vessel.

# ACROSS THE WAR AREA: IN GREECE, FRANCE, FLANDERS, AND LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS NO. 1, FRENCH OFFICIAL; NO. 3, CANADIAN WAR RECORDS; NO. 4, BRITISH OFFICIAL; NO. 5, TOPICAL; NO. 6, SPORT AND GENERAL.



BEFORE THEIR OWN REGIMENTAL STANDARDS: AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS BEING DECORATED ON PARADE.



A NOTABLE EVENT OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RECENT TOUR: WITH KING ALEXANDER OF GREECE AT AN ATHENS REVIEW.



THE GREAT BATTLE: SIR DOUGLAS HAIG COMPLIMENTING THE BRIGADIER OF A CANADIAN FORCE AND HIS BATTALION COMMANDERS.



THE GREAT BATTLE: GERMAN PRISONERS, TAKEN NEAR LA BASSÉE, FILING INTO A REGISTRATION OFFICE, FOR CLASSIFYING AND QUESTIONING.



HOME FRONT WAR-WORKERS: "QUEEN MARY'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS" (W.A.A.C.'S) ENTERING ST. PAUL'S FOR THE SPECIAL SERVICE.



HOME FRONT WAR-WORKERS: MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S FORESTRY SECTION, THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY, IN THE HYDE PARK PROCESSION.

The flags in the first illustration are, the nearer pair, the national Stars and Stripes colour of an American regiment, and beyond it the regimental colour; further off, a French regiment's flag. As in our Army, each U.S. regiment has two colours, the National Flag, corresponding to our "King's Colour," and the regiment's flag, with number and badge, corresponding to our "Regimental Colour." French regiments have only one flag per corps, the Tricolour, inscribed with the names of battles of previous wars. Present war names will be added.—In the second illustration the Duke of Connaught is seen during

his recent tour in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece, with King Alexander of Greece at a review at Athens.—The fifth and sixth illustrations show incidents during the Women War-Workers' parade in London on April 20. Land Army women marched from Victoria Street to Hyde Park with inscribed banners, wearing smocks and attended by hay-carts, etc.; some women carrying farm implements and produce. The W.A.A.C.'s (now "Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps") mustered at Wellington Barracks, where a message from the Queen was read, and marched to St. Paul's, where the Bishop of London preached.

# CURIOSITIES OF WAR: HUMOUR AND INGENUITY AT THE FRONT.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



OVERSEAS MEN ADOPT A WEIRD COMPOUND OF WELSH PLACE-NAMES FOR THEIR CAMP: HUMOROUS CANADIANS, AND THEIR CAT.



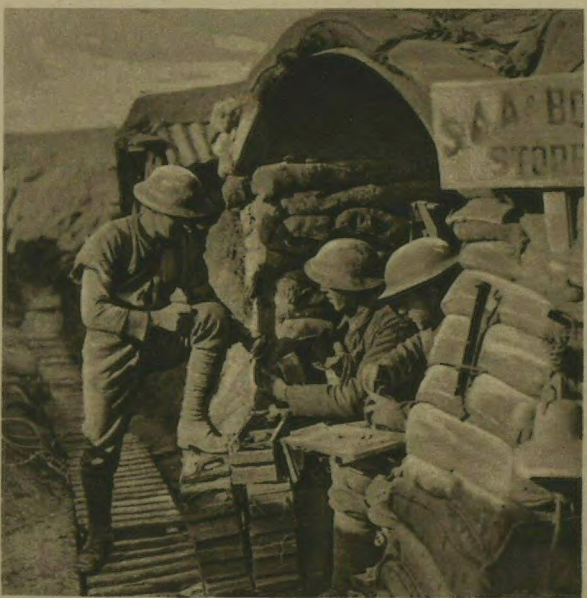
THE INGENUITY OF THOMAS ATKINS: A BRITISH SOLDIER BUILDING A RAMPART OF BISCUIT-TINS.



A BRITISH TYRE-PRESSING DEPOT IN FRANCE: BRINGING IN A MOTOR TYRE TO BE RENEWED.



FORCING A TYRE ON A LORRY WHEEL BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE: AT A BRITISH MILITARY TYRE-PRESS.



FIXING DETONATORS OF MILLS BOMBS: A SCENE IN THE CANADIAN RESERVE LINES AT THE FRONT.



MADE OF HALF-INCH KRUPP STEEL: A HEAVY GERMAN SNIPER'S-MASK CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS.

Modern warfare is a very complex business, and in the area behind the actual fighting front there are many curious and interesting sights to be seen in connection with various supplementary activities, some official and others improvised, but all forming part of the great military machine. Thus there is a regular establishment for repairing and refixing motor tyres, with its own elaborate hydraulic plant. Individual ingenuity likewise plays its part, as in the construction of shelters and dug-outs from any old material that may lie ready to hand. Nor is the element of humour lacking amid the stern tasks of the

soldier. Thus we see that certain Canadians have been tickled by the picturesque and unpronounceable place-names of Wales, and have evolved therefrom a truly prodigious appellation for their camp, necessitating a sign-post that gives the regimental cat quite a long walk. It may be mentioned that Llanfairpwllgwyngyll and Llandysilio are the actual names of two adjoining villages of Anglesey, near Bangor. The other component parts of the camp's name we are unable to trace, and doubtless Canadian humour invented them. In full it is: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch!

# THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

## THE EFFECTS OF WIND IN AIR FIGHTING.

By C. G. GREY,

Editor of "The Aeroplane."

IN these days of skilful pilots and of instantly controllable aeroplanes, the effects of wind in air fighting, so far as upsetting the machines gravitationally or the pilots physically, are practically negligible.

When flying was in its infancy one heard a great deal about "air-pockets" and "bumps." Aeroplanes flew so slowly, and had so little engine power to spare for lifting purposes, that every little down current—generally the "curl-over" of an air-wave, dropped the machine quite considerably, and gave one that nasty sensation of leaving one's inside upstairs, which one feels when a fast passenger-lift starts suddenly on its downward journey. People called this falling into an "air-pocket," and evolved quaint theories about a partial vacuum, and so forth. Similarly, when the machine ran into a slight up-current, such as one gets from hot air rising off a patch of hard, sun-baked ground, or from a gust hitting a hill-side or high building and squirting upwards, one felt a distinct punch on the under side of the machine, or, rather, its wings, and the whole thing rose with uncomfortable suddenness. The modern aeroplane, fast and handy to control, jumps across such down-current without noticing it, and charges through an up-current with a slight lifting sensation. On a very windy day, especially when flying near the ground, where gusts are deflected upwards by every obstacle, a small, light machine may pitch and roll about a great deal, from the point of view of the on-looker; but the experienced pilot, used to looping, diving, spinning, and all the other modern manoeuvres, takes no notice of the wind effects, and probably merely remarks on descending that it was a trifle bumpy up to a thousand feet or so. Being pitched about a few feet at a time does not really worry him, and he takes no more notice of it than a motorist does of driving over a bumpy road.

The real effect of wind on air fighting is of quite another nature. Wind has, in fact, the effect of increasing or decreasing very considerably the losses of one side or the other, according to its direction. An aeroplane is influenced by the direction of the wind precisely as a boat is by the current of a river. For example, if a 10-knot boat is going down stream with a 5-knot current, it will pass objects on the bank at the rate of 15 knots. If it is going up stream, it will only make 5 knots in relation to the land, for the 5-knot stream will knock 5 knots off its speed. If it goes straight across the stream it will cross at the rate of 10 knots; while it will drift sideways down stream at the rate of 5 knots at the same time. In just the same way, an aeroplane going at 100 miles an hour in perfectly calm air will, if flown in a wind of, say, 40 miles an hour, attain 140 miles an hour down wind. If flown against the wind, it will only go at 60 miles an hour; and, if flown exactly broadside on to the wind, it will make its 100 miles an hour ahead, but it will drift sideways at 40 miles

an hour all the time. For example, if there were a 40-mile an hour west wind blowing, and the aeroplane started to fly to a town exactly 100 miles due south of its starting-place, and flew a compass course due south all the way, it would find itself at the end of an hour 100 miles south of its starting-place, but 40 miles to the east of the point which it intended to reach. Supposing, now, that an aviator went up and flew round and round in circles for an hour in that same wind, with his rudder set so that he would always fly in circles of the same size, and disregarded the ground

proximately north and south, and where the prevailing wind is from the west. A patrol of British fighting machines meets a patrol of Germans, let us say, direct over the lines when a 40-mile an hour west wind is blowing.

Suppose the fight lasts for a quarter of an hour before anyone is hit. By that time the whole bunch of fighters have drifted 10 miles to the east of the lines and are well over territory held by the Germans—or "Hun-land," as the flying people call it. Then a German machine is shot down and crashed. It falls into German hands; the pilot is identified, although badly smashed, so he is not "lost" officially. At the same time, a British machine is hit in the engine. The pilot turns and tries to

struggle home. Perhaps a few thousand feet from the ground he resumes control. But he has to fly 10 miles against a 40-mile wind with a damaged engine.

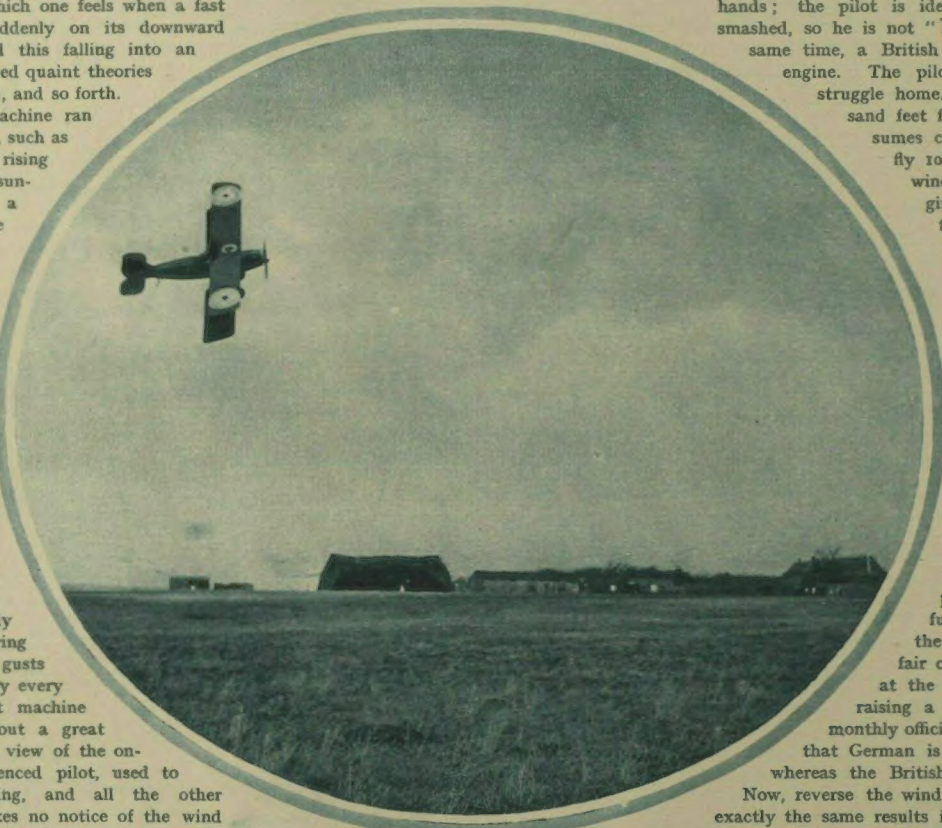
The chances are that the engine expires after a few minutes, and he lands in Hun-land and is captured.

Then in the evening communiqué from G.H.Q. one reads,

"One of our machines failed to return." The net result is that a German pilot is dead and a British pilot is a prisoner.

Each side has lost a fighting man; but Germany has lost a potential father of the future generation, whereas the British pilot stands a fair chance of coming home at the end of the war and of raising a family. Yet when the monthly official figures are published, that German is not counted as lost, whereas the British pilot is so counted.

Now, reverse the wind direction and suppose exactly the same results in the fight. This time the fight is over British territory. The German's body is identified by the British, and he is duly admitted by Berlin as being lost. The British pilot merely lands in a convenient field, and telephones to his squadron, who send and fetch him and his machine home. He takes out a new machine next day, and a new engine is fitted into his old machine within a day or two. Germany has lost a fighting man and the British have not. Another case is that in which a slow artillery or reconnaissance machine is attacked by a superior German machine. In the fight the inferior machine is forced to dive close to the ground. If the wind is from the east, the pair drift over British territory and the inferior machine lands safely. If the wind is from the west, they drift over Hun-land, and, as a rule, the crew of the artillery machine fight to a finish rather than land and be captured. In this way, many good men have been killed when they might have been living as prisoners. British losses have been still further increased because right through the war the R.F.C. has been on the offensive, and so has been flying far behind the German lines to a much greater extent than the Germans have flown behind the British lines. This has meant that, over and over again, machines which have been damaged or have suffered from defective engines have been unable to get back against the prevailing west wind, and so have "failed to return"; whereas, if the wind had been the other way, they could just have scraped home.



DURING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE: A BRITISH FIGHTING PLANE SETTING OUT TO ENGAGE ENEMY PLANES.

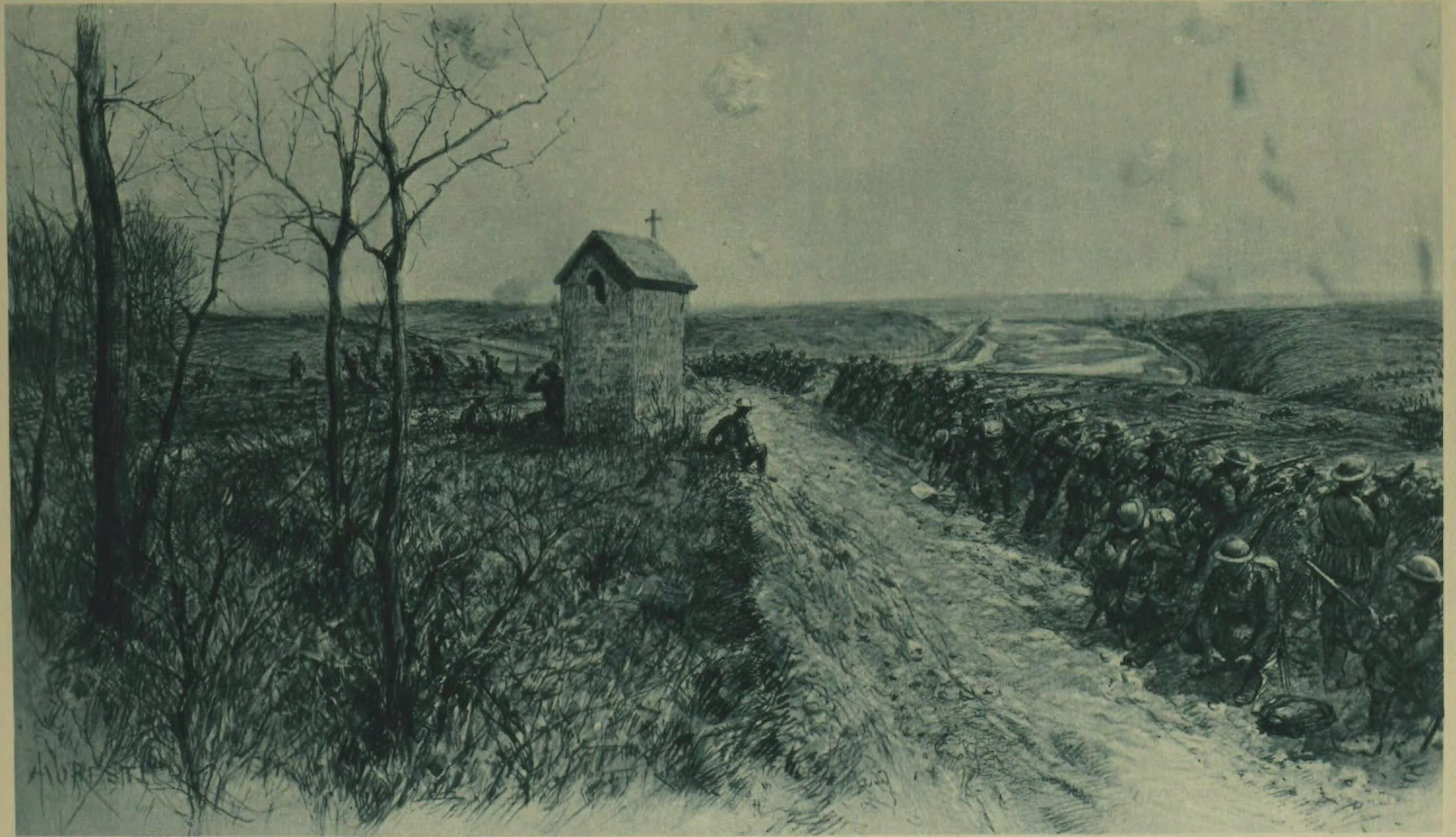
Official Photograph.

entirely: at the end of an hour he would be 40 miles to the east of his starting-place; for while he was flying round and round the same lump of air, so to speak, that lump would itself be travelling eastwards at 40 miles an hour.

Now when two aviators become mixed up in a duel they have no time to think about the direction of the wind—or at any rate, if they do think of it, they are too busy trying to out-manoeuvre one another to pay much attention to it. And so, if a couple of dozen of them are involved in one of those rough-and-tumble air scraps which the aviators themselves call "dog-fights"—where each pilot goes for the nearest enemy machine in front of him, and at the same time has to watch his own tail to see that no enemy is attacking him from the rear—then there is still less chance of anyone considering what the wind is doing. Before the fight, one side or the other may try to cut the enemy off from his home territory and force him to fight over hostile ground; but, when once the fight has begun, the fighters are carried along by the wind just as two men fighting in the water would be carried along by the current. Consider, then, what happens on the West Front in France, where the fighting runs ap-

# THE NEW BATTLE OF THE SOMME: BRITISH TROOPS STEMMING THE GERMAN FLOOD.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



ON THE SOMME FRONT ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN PÉRONNE AND AMIENS: SUSSEX MEN STUBBORNLY RESISTING THE GERMAN ADVANCE ABOVE MORCOURT, ON MARCH 25.

From Péronne the River Somme flows in a general westerly direction towards Amiens, but with many winding loops and curves. From Chipilly to Morcourt, for instance, the stream runs practically from north to south. The village of Morcourt lies over the crest of the hill beyond the cross-surmounted wayside shrine at the cross-roads in the centre of our drawing, and in the distance (seen just to the left of the shrine) is a bridge over the Somme at Chipilly. To the right of the shrine, in the background,

is the Somme Valley with a canalised section of the river. In the background on both sides are lines of German infantry advancing to the attack. Running across the foreground is a sunken road leading to Morcourt, held by Sussex troops. Other Sussex men are seen on the left in the background moving to new positions, while German troops, further away, are rushing up to occupy a wood.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

IN QUEST OF  
THE BOOKOF SACRED  
SCIENCE.

SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUTIAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF PAPIRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS.

MOST of us have heard of "Typhoid Mary," the unfortunate woman whose presence in a house or institution was almost invariably followed by an outbreak of typhoid fever in the neighbourhood. As she was apparently in perfect health, as it was not until years after she had to all appearance completely recovered from the disease that the fact showed itself; and especially as an attack of typhoid gives practically perfect immunity against subsequent infection, Mary's case, taken with others, established the fact that certain individuals may remain centres of infection—or, in other words, "carriers" of the disease—without themselves presenting any symptoms of it. This had long been known to medical men; but the part of their anatomy in which these individuals kept the typhoid germ, so to speak, stored up remained a mystery, particularly as bacteriological examination of their blood showed no trace of the *bacillus typhosus*, the micro-organism which is the root of the mischief. This mystery has at length been cleared up; and Professor Henri Vincent, perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject, whose "polyvalent" serum has saved so many valuable lives in our own Army as well as in that of our gallant Allies, is able to pronounce unhesitatingly that the storehouse of germs in a typhoid "carrier" is always the gall-bladder, and in some cases the great bladder also.

Why this should be so is a most curious incident in the history of immunisation, and may be found later to have a bearing on other diseases than typhoid. The subject, however, is highly technical, and those who wish to pursue it further may be recommended to read Professor Vincent's article in the *Revue Scientifique* for March 16 and 23, in which the matter is treated in the lucid and masterly style which we have come to look for in the chief of the Val de Grâce Institute. What concerns us here is the means by which these "carriers" manage to communicate their disease-germs to their neighbours; and Professor Vincent's researches leave little doubt possible that this is done by infecting the sewage. The breeding-ground of the bacillus involved is, as he conclusively shows, not the blood of the carrier, but the bile; and from this the pest normally passes into the *dejecta*,

## THE CARRIERS OF TYPHOID.

From this source, in spite of all sanitary regulations, the contamination of drinking-water, of milk, of bread, and even of meat, fish, and vegetables, is

by what doctors call the way of the mouth. Doubtless, he or she must be weakened by some cause—such as insufficient food or watching or anxiety—for the disease to take hold of him or her, or we should all now be suffering from it; but what we want to do is to stamp out the disease altogether with complete success.

How this may be done is also fairly plain. A "carrier" like Typhoid Mary must not be left at large to spread the disease broadcast. He or she must be prevented under present conditions from living with normal people, and must be as carefully segregated from the other members of the community as those known to be afflicted with homicidal mania. But there is no reason why this sort of internment need be made very irksome or unpleasant. All that would be necessary is that the sanitary arrangements of the house of internment should be perpetually under skilled supervision, and that the interned should be prevented from going beyond reach of them except under conditions easily imagined. Nor need such internment be perpetual or lifelong. Professor Vincent tells us that several means have been adopted by which even a "carrier" may be deprived of his power of infection; and, although the only one which has hitherto proved successful is at present very painful, yet it is probably only a question of time before its severer consequences are eliminated.

There remains to be said what is the urgency of the case for both precautions and treatment. Typhoid, which during the South African War was responsible for more deaths in the Army than the Boers' bullets, has been all but absent from it during the present struggle, thanks largely to the preventive serum manufactured by Professor Vincent himself. Yet inoculation with this has terrors of its own even for the young and fit which would effectively prevent its adoption by the civilian population except in the last extremity. That this extremity may come in the shape of an epidemic, no one will deny who considers the rush of starving aliens who will be dumped on our shores directly peace makes their exodus from Northern Europe possible. Legislation, if not adopted too late, might serve to prevent this invasion reaching us in force.

F. L.



A BOMBAY MEMORIAL OF THE LANDING OF THE KING AND QUEEN IN 1912 TO BE CROWNED EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF INDIA AT DELHI: A DIVER OFF THE APOLLO BUNDER SIGNALLING BY SHOWING A HAND ABOVE WATER DURING THE DEPOSITING OF CONCRETE BAGS.

The Apollo Bunder is an esplanade which projects into the harbour of Bombay, and is the place where Viceroy and exalted personages land and are received in State. To commemorate the royal landing there for the Delhi Durbar Coronation, a gateway in the sea in front of one face of the Apollo Bunder is being built, and the foundations have been laid under water by divers.—[Photograph by Myers Bros.]



A BOMBAY MEMORIAL COMMORATING THE LANDING AT THE APOLLO BUNDER OF THE KING AND QUEEN FOR THE CORONATION AS EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF INDIA AT THE DELHI DURBAR IN 1912: THE EXTENSION WORKS FOR THE "GATEWAY TO INDIA," IN PROGRESS UNDER THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AUTHORITIES.

Photograph by Myers Bros.

but too easy, and the unsuspecting person who has not been rendered immune by a previous attack or by artificial means contracts the disease

from Northern Europe possible. Legislation, if not adopted too late, might serve to prevent this invasion reaching us in force.

# OUR FIGHTING RETREAT FROM ARMENTIÈRES: THE FIVE DAYS' DEFENCE OF ERQUINGHEM.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



ON THE LINE OF THE LYS IN THE GREAT BATTLE: BRITISH FIRST-LINE TRENCHES BEFORE ERQUINGHEM, SHOWING THE VILLAGE WITH A FACTORY ON FIRE.

Erquinghem is about two miles west of Armentières (seen in the distance in the right background of our drawing), and lies on the road (seen in the middle distance on the right) leading west by south to Estaires and Merville. A pontoon-bridge over the River Lys is shown on the extreme left in the background. In the right foreground is the British first-line trench, and further to the left are rows of sectional trenches. Writing on April 17, Mr. H. Perry Robinson said: "When the success of the first

attack on Ploegsteert permitted the Germans to pour through on the north side, while on the south side the fighting was going on about Estaires, the threat to our garrison in the Armentières area was evidently so great, with the enemy nearly making contact from both flanks in the rear, that it was withdrawn first to Erquinghem soon after midday yesterday and then to a line in front of Nieppe, which line we still hold." (Drawing copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

## THE GREAT BATTLE: WHERE SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 3, 5, AND 9, BRITISH OFFICIAL; NOS. 4, 5, AND 7



NEAR MESSINES, TAKEN BY THE ENEMY AND RETAKEN BY US: RE. DIGGING A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH.



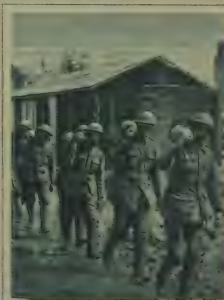
THE BATTLEFIELD ROUND WYTTSCHAETE: THE SCARRED AND SHELL-PLOUGHED GROUND ON THE VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS; RUINS OF HOUSES BEYOND.



"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT": LONDON SCOTTS WHO HAVE DONE ROUGH FIGHTING—A COMPANY PARADED FOR ROLL-CALL.



THE SOLDIER'S FIGHTING KIT, AS WORN BY MEN WHEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE: CANADIAN RESERVES ENTRAINING FOR THE BATTLEFIELD.



FEEDING THE CUBS BY HAND: ARTILLERYMEN A MAGAZINE IN A

## HAS TAKEN PLACE; AND ELSEWHERE IN THE FRONT LINE.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS; NO. 6, AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL.



BURNED AND CAPTURED IN "NO MAN'S LAND": A GERMAN TWO-SEATER PLANE WHOSE OCCUPANTS WERE CAPTURED IN TRYING TO ESCAPE.



ON VIMY RIDGE: PIONEERS FELLING A TREE DAMAGED BY SHELLS WHICH THREATENED TO FALL ON A CANADIAN TRENCH.



DURING A LULL IN THE FIGHTING: AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER COOKING A HOT MEAL READY.



CARRYING UP SHELLS TO THEIR BATTERY FROM BATTLEFIELD VILLAGE.



OUTSIDE A FIELD-HOSPITAL DURING ACTION: "MAKING WOUNDED" (AND ONE MAN CARRIED "PICK-UP-BACK") WITH LABELS STATING THEIR INJURIES.

The nature of the ground surface round Messines, where part of the ruins of the village was taken by the enemy and retaken by our counter-attack, is suggested in the first illustration: left, chain rail. The digging of the communication-trench shown was rough work that our sappers worked "slogged to the hilt," in spite of bitter cold.—The London Scottish, a company fresh out of the trenches of which is seen in the foreground of the third illustration, have been in the thick of the fighting. They left their marks on their equipment, using up the Scots national motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit".—The German two-seater plane in the fourth illustration was brought down by Canadian machine-guns on "No Man's Land."

The airman was not hurt, and started to walk to their own lines. They were "lured to us" by one of our officers, who brought them into our lines, prisoners.—The Vimy Ridge was had in trucks so badly damaged by shells that it threatened to fall across a Canadian trench; pioneers are seen felling it.—The second illustration shows the left of the Vimy Ridge, near the battlefield; not the heavy pack equipment men on leave to England carry, such as those seen nightly laden at London railway stations.—Note the labels, detailing their injuries, which wounded are given at field-dressing stations. The man in the background to the right carries his "ticket," as usual, pinned to his coat. The foremost, tall man (left) holds his in his hand.

# THE GREAT BATTLE: A BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY IN CLOSE ACTION, WITH GAS-MASKED GUNNERS.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



HOLDING BACK THE ENEMY MASSES, AT IMMINENT RISK OF BEING "RUSHED," DURING A FURIOUS ASSAULT UNDER GERMAN GAS-SHELL FIRE: MASKED BRITISH GUNNERS.

"There has never been such a killing of Germans since the war began," are the words in which one of the correspondents at the Front, who was able to learn something of the work of our artillery in holding back several of the reckless German onslaughts, describes the general impression of the effect of our gun-fire on the enemy's dense masses as they swarmed forward, in solid blocks of men. "Our gunners were firing hour after hour at large bodies of Germans, moving so close to them that the guns were laid directly on to their targets and caused deadly losses in those ranks of field-grey men who never ceased to come forward in a living tide." Salvoes of shells

and rapid independent firing were used as the occasions called for, and in one recorded instance, at least, a battery fired case-shot, or "canister," as it used to be called—tins of bullets—into the German front ranks at a few yards off. For most of the time, in many places, owing to the gas-shells which the enemy fired, our gunners had to serve their guns from hour to hour continuously wearing gas-masks and goggles, as some of them are seen doing in the illustration. The guns are, at the moment shown, firing without elevation, along ground level, point-blank—so close were the enemy then.—[Drawing copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

# AIDED BY "REDS" AND "WHITES": OUR PETROGRAD EMBASSY.



BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE: LIEUT.-COL. THORNHILL (LEFT), WITH M. LEKHTIMAKI, A "RED" OFFICER.



"BOTH REDS AND WHITES SHOWED EVERY COURTESY": A RED GUARD SCOUT ON SKI.



FINNS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY: A "WHITE" OFFICER AND N.C.O.



FIRED ON BY WHITE GUARDS, BY MISTAKE: (LEFT TO RIGHT) CAPT. STEVENI, M.C., PROF. COTTER, AND LIEUT. HITCHING, R.E., OF COL. THORNHILL'S PARTY.



A BRITISH OFFICER IN A GROUP OF FINNISH RED GUARDS: CAPT. STEVENI, M.C. (STANDING THIRD FROM RIGHT AT THE BACK).



WHERE THE RAILWAY WAS BLOWN UP AND THEY TOOK TO SLEIGHS: CAPT. STEVENI.



FLYING THE UNION JACK: THE LEADING WHITE GUARD SLEIGH, WHICH HEADED THE CONVOY.



PROF. COTTER (LEFT), INTERPRETER IN FINNISH, AND M. AUGUST WESLEY, "RED" CHIEF OF STAFF.

The members of the British Embassy to Russia left Petrograd for Sweden via Torneo on February 28. At Seimakkii they were entertained at dinner by General Mannerheim, the "White" Commander. They stayed three days at Tammerfors in a special train provided by Mr. Sirola, "Red" Foreign Minister, while Lieut.-Col. Thornhill, the Military Attaché, with Capt. Steveni, Prof. Cotter (interpreter in Finnish), and Lieut. Hitching

(interpreter in Swedish) rode under a white flag through the opposing lines to arrange with the Whites for the party's passage in sleighs. Owing to General Mannerheim not receiving a telegram, they were fired on by White troops. There were four casualties among the "Reds," but the British party got safely across to the White Headquarters, and made satisfactory arrangements. Both Reds and Whites showed every courtesy.

# WHERE GERMANY PROFITS BY CIVIL WAR: FINLAND AND THE AALANDS.



AFTER STREET FIGHTING: THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BURNT AT ULEABORG, IN NORTHERN FINLAND.



FINNISH "CONSERVATIVE" FORCES WHO CALLED IN THE GERMANS: YOUNG RECRUITS OF THE "WHITE" GUARDS.



BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS BY THE SWEDISH PROTECTIVE EXPEDITION: SWEDISH SHIPS IN THE ICE AT ECKERÖE.



THE EVACUATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS BY FINNISH WHITE GUARDS: SWEDISH TROOPS SALUTING THEM.



IN ONE OF THE AALAND ISLANDS: A PARTY OF WHITE GUARDS SURRENDERING THEIR ARMS TO SWEDISH TROOPS.

Finland, and the Aaland Islands lying between it and Sweden, have for some time been torn by civil strife between the Conservative forces of "White" Guards and the Bolsheviki "Red" Guards, aided by Russians. A Swedish expedition was sent to the Aaland Islands with the object of stopping atrocities and restoring order, and a force of Finnish White Guards was disarmed and left the islands. Later, a German force landed in the Aalands, and the Swedish expedition in turn evacuated them. On April 4 a large German force

also landed at Hangö, in Finland, to support the Finnish White Guards, and the joint forces a few days later occupied Tammerfors, Finland's largest manufacturing town. On April 15 it was announced that the Germans had taken Helsingfors, the capital, bringing a considerable quantity of food for the inhabitants. Possessing Hangö, Helsingfors, and the Aalands, Germany now commands the entrances of both the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. Uleaborg is a coast town in Northern Finland on the Gulf of Bothnia.

# FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDER, LAFAYETTE, MORGAN, SWAIN, WESTON, ELLIOTT AND FRY, JACON, SPOTT AND GENERAL AND LANGRISH



2ND LT. J. H. HIGGINSON.  
R.F.A. Son of Mr. J. F. Higginson,  
Birmingham, Canada.



CAPT. CYRIL M. HADDEN.  
Royal Scots Fusiliers. Officially  
reported as killed in action.



LIEUT. EBENEZER MACLAY,  
Scots Guards. Son of Sir Joseph  
MacLay, the Shipping Controller.



CAPT. A. W. FIELD.  
R.F.C. Son of Mr. Edward Field,  
Clerk of the Peace for Warwickshire.



CAPT. M. CLIFFORD STROUD.  
R.F.C. Son of Mr. Clifford Stroud,  
Attorney General, Newcastle.



MAJ. T. A. SWINBURNE, D.S.O.  
R.E. Son of Lieut.-Col. T. P.  
Swinburne, Pontop Hall, Durham.



BRIG-MAJOR S. J. PAGET.  
Son of Right Rev. Henry L.  
Paget, D.D., Bishop of Stepney.  
Killed in action.



MAJOR NOEL W. FREEMAN  
R.F.A. Son of Mr. W. R. Free-  
man, Westbourne Terrace. Twice  
mentioned in despatches.



MAJ. DE LA COUR CORBETT.  
Indian Army. Son of late  
Col. R. de la Cour Corbett.



MAJOR E. J. TYSON, D.S.O.  
M.C.  
M.C. Died of wounds.



LIEUT.-COL. N. B.  
ELLIOTT-COOPER,  
V.C., D.S.O., M.C.,  
Royal Fusiliers. Son  
of Mr. Robert Elliott-  
Cooper, Prince's Gate.  
S.W. Died of wounds.



MAJOR F. M. KING.  
King's Rifle Corps. Officially  
reported as killed.



MAJ. S. P. RUNNELY, M.C.  
Bedfordshire Regt. Son of the  
late Rev. F. B. Runnely.



LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PEYTON, M.C.  
Rifle Brigade. Son of late Sir Algernon and  
of Dowager Lady Peyton.



MAJOR SIDNEY H. BAKER,  
Oxford Regt. At Jessa College was  
Captain of the College teaming.



MAJOR R. GUY PURCELL.  
R.C.A. Younger son of Col.  
M. H. Purcell, late R.E. Engineers.



LIEUT.-COL. H. W. FESTING.  
Son of late Major-General Sir Francis  
Festing. Killed in action.



LIEUT. KENNETH F. A. WALLIS.  
R.N. Son of late Mr. Arnold J.  
Wallis. Fellow of Corpus Christi.



MISS DOROTHY BARKER,  
V.A.D. Died on active duty in  
France.



2ND LIEUT. T. H. THEWSON SMITH.  
Dorset Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs.  
John Smith, Rossmore.



CAPT. C. E. A. WILSON.  
R.A.M.C. Son of late Mrs. A.  
Wilson, Vicar of St. Paul's.



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## NEW NOVELS.

"Gwyneth of the Welsh Hills."

The simple style of "Gwyneth of the Welsh Hills" (Stanley Paul) is appropriate to the story, which deals with farmer folk, and gipsy folk, and country vicars—all Welsh. It is true there is a lord,

and a spendthrift and disolute lordling, but they too are simple in their lordliness, and the young man's villainy is the well-worn tale of seduction and dishonour. If this rapid survey of Mrs. Nepean's work sounds like disparagement, we should regret it sincerely, for we must add that it is not so, and that we found much to admire in the lack of artifice, the straightforward purpose, and the concentration of the writer upon her story. Out of these things, knitted together, emerges understanding, and it is apparent that Mrs. Nepean knows her Welsh people very well indeed. She has drawn a number of types—the avaricious farmer, the student, the man of music, the peasant mother. Her girls are Welsh in their sorrows and their loves. The plot, with its long-lost heiress, creaks along; but we can forget its banality when we follow Gwyneth flying through the night, or see the daylight gather upon Moel Siabod. Never mind Lord Rhyse, or the wicked Evan; here are the mountains and the lakes of Wales, and the novelist who opens a casement upon their loveliness has earned our gratitude.

"First the Blade."

Miss Clemence Dane's discovery of her powers of writing in "Regiment of Women" must have been as great a delight to her as the approval by the public of her first novel. To handle a pen for the first time, and to find it

a facile instrument. . . But a fairy godmother's gift has its dangers, and "First the Blade" (Hinemann) shows one of them in operation. Miss Dane, having the mastery of her pen, takes liberties with it. There is no virtue that brings its own reward more surely in novel-writing than restraint, and it is just restraint that lacks in this free-and-easy conversation—over the heads of the

quite credible; but he is interesting. His passionless nature works out, as a matter of fact, as something less incomplete than obtuse. The fellow is a blockhead not to know that pretty girls are ripe for kisses. . . There is a perversity about him that might easily have been distasteful if his creator had been a little less clever in her manipulation of the story. Laura is a woman, and a real one; but Justin is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring. The early chapters describing Laura's childhood are excellent. "First the Blade" will not cause the stir that "Regiment of Women" roused; but it will be discussed, with Justin's temperament at the heart of the argument.

In Robinson and Cleaver's advertisement appearing on April 6 there was shown a little boy's suit, "No. S. 155," made to fit a child of two to two-and-a-half years. It was advertised at the wrong price, and also a statement was made that it could be obtained in Zephyr and Harris Linen. Robinson and Cleaver have none of these suits in Zephyr; and the price for them in Harris Linen, with smocked front and sleeves and fancy stitching with pockets to finish, is 26s. 6d. It may also be obtained with full knickers for tiny girls in colours pink and blue. It is to be hoped that no inconvenience was caused by this error.



DURING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE: AN ARTILLERY OFFICER CARRYING ON AMID RUINS.  
Official Photograph.

characters, as it were—with the collaborator. The reader finds himself resenting Miss Dane's intimacy with the unseen, and lapsing into speculation on "First the Blade" pruned of the collaborator and the presence of a self-conscious author. The character of Laura is so well and sympathetically drawn, and the attempt at a convincing Justin is so gallant, that they might well have been left without interpretation. Justin is not quite a success, not

"Dod's Parliamentary Companion" for 1918 (Htman) is the ninety-fourth issue of that very handy little pocket-book of reference. In these days of innovation and new Government departments, it is likely to be more in request than ever. The preface notes, for example, that last year nearly thirty changes were made in the Ministry; and the new list of Ministers in this edition contains ninety-four names.



## CLUB MEMBERS INTERVIEWED. CAPTAIN (R.G.A.).

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## LITERATURE.

## The War Gospel of the Hun.

"Certain self-imposed restrictions, called the 'Customs of War,' accompany war, without impairing its power, or there is no custom of war which an unscrupulous and powerful State will not interpret in its own way or violate with impunity should this be necessary for it to obtain its object; and the opprobrium of other States is of little moment if the object be gained." This passage forms one of the opening sentences in "War According to Clausewitz" (Cassell), edited, with an introductory note and textual comments, by Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B. Written a hundred-odd years ago, the statement fits *au pied de la lettre* the conditions under which Germany is now waging war, and has carried on hostilities everywhere.

Another passage reads thus: "Of all errors in war, those that proceed from a feeling of benevolence are the

worst, for they prolong the state of warfare." That hits at certain of the present-day Allies: it comes home to Downing Street—and, too, our Pacifist orators. Clausewitz's book, originally entitled "On War," has been, in especial ever since the Bismarck and Moltke era, the Bible of German statecraft and soldiering. A translation

was published in England many years ago, but it is painfully stiff reading, and has been long out of print. General Pilcher's skilfully selected extracts, rewritten, have up-to-date reference throughout exactly to to-day's events. Clausewitz, practically on every single page, consistently argues that war is an inevitable phase of human life, a sociological necessity. In support of that view also, General Pilcher incidentally quotes Ruskin: "I have found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted in peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace."

General Carl von Clausewitz, to conclude on a personal note, was a Prussian, born in Prussian Saxony, near Magdeburg, in 1780. He joined the Prussian Guard as an Ensign in 1792, and first saw service in the Flanders campaign of 1793-4, attached to another corps—the campaign in which the British Army, under the Duke of York, made so very unsatisfactory a display. Clausewitz was on the Staff in the ill-fated Jena Campaign against Napoleon, and had adventures among the fugitive remnants of the Prussian Army. In 1812 he temporarily took service with the Russians against Napoleon. In 1814 he was Chief of the Staff to the Hanoverian contingent in Bernadotte's composite Army of the North co-operating with the Allies in the final campaign against Napoleon. Re-entering the Prussian Army in 1815, he was Chief of the Staff to Thielmann's corps which held Grouchy at bay at Wavre on June 18, while Waterloo was being fought. For sixteen years after that, until his death in 1831, Clausewitz held high commands in the Prussian Army, during which time he wrote his three volumes "On War."

The Pity and Tragedy of War. It has often been declared that no one dares to write the truth about war, but in "The New Book of

Martyrs," by Georges Duhamel (Heinemann), we are given the truth in scenes of horror and of realism which, by their power, circumstantiality, and unsparring descriptions, compel recognition of their truth, while inspiring a veritable panic of pity and suggesting the question whether such heartbreaking lack of reserve was necessary to inspire the sympathy which the author unquestionably evokes for his



DURING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE: CANADIANS RELIEVED FROM THE LINE CLEANING CLOTHES AND EQUIPMENT IN A RESERVE LINE. Official Photograph.



DURING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE: BARBED WIRE BEING TAKEN TO OUR NEW LINE.—[Official Photograph.]

"Martyrs." M. Duhamel takes his readers to the bed-sides of torn and mangled victims of the war, and lets them listen to their agony, see their gaping wounds, watch their bodily and mental anguish, and shudder at the misery which his heroic patients are enduring. If it could be hoped that the study of such devilry would hasten the end of war, service to humanity would have been done.

It is impossible to refer in detail to the amazing sufferings and tragically sad incidents which are so powerfully presented in this book, for there are passages which might well be torture to readers whose power of visualising the scenes is stronger than their nerves. "The New Book of Martyrs" is one of which it might be asked, "Cui bono?" The answer must surely be that it may prove one more step on the road to an attitude of the mind of humanity towards such martyrdoms as the author paints as to bring the race one step nearer to the end of war, in a world that retains its sanity.

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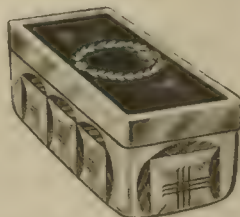
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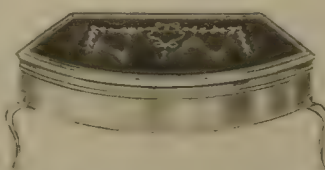
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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "LOT 79." AT THE QUEEN'S.

BY all means let us have "farical adventures," instead of farces, if they are going to be such good fun as Rida Johnson Young's story of "Lot 79." A hunt for buried treasure and a chart to seek it by are an old "wheel"; so is a will with eccentric provisions; so, again is a rough-and-tumble of characters to secure a document or outbid each other for an estate. But mix these ingredients and keep the pot always on the boil, make your buried treasure only a fake representing health and exercise for a sluggish heir, throw in a little "Buntz" of a Scotch heroine to manage the crowd of treasure-seekers, and pile comic catastrophe on comic catastrophe for your adventurers, and you get—well, what the American woman-playwright has provided, something that is always effervescent and exciting and surprising, a tale that has all the virtues of improvisation, and yet has behind it the craftsmanship so very necessary if there is to be no sign of flagging fancy, no impediment to illusion. If such a yarn wants pace and audacity in the telling, it wants pace also and high spirits in the acting, and this it gets from Mr. Frank Denton, irresistibly comic, as if he were on wires, in the rôle of the fatuous-seeming heir; from Miss Hilda Trevelyan as the new style Buntz; and from Mr. Percy Hutchinson as the masterful little lady's equally masterful lover. Mr. Alfred Bishop's methods are a little slower in the character of an old bookseller, whom, however, he makes very charming. The farce is preceded by a small musical piece, "Master Wayfarer," of Mr. Harold Terry's writing and Howard Carr's composing, which tells pleasantly the romance of a "Punch and Judy" showman, and affords to Mr. Hayden Coffin pleasant opportunities alike for singing and acting. A capital bill, then, all round.

### "BE CAREFUL, BABY." AT THE APOLLO.

In "Be Careful, Baby"—also hailing, it would seem, from the States—we have another sort of farce, the sort in which characters get into bedrooms and beds not their own, and in which actors are expected to enter into a shouting contest. It is full of noise, and of the kind of mechanical



THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY AT WINDSOR ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY: WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR IN THE MARKET PLACE.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



ST. GEORGE'S DAY AT WINDSOR: PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, AT HER STALL WITH GENERAL CARTERET-CAREY, AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER, LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE. St. George's Day was kept at Windsor on April 20. The Queen, with Princess Mary, Prince Henry, and Prince George, drove through the town and into the Market Place, to a sale of flowers and vegetables.—[Photo. Sport and General.]

drollery that has done duty in so many a Gallic importation. The actors are better than the material which Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo have given them to work upon. Four performances would be counted good under any circumstances. The pantomime of Mr. Griffith Humphreys as an intoxicated Dago putting himself to bed is a striking example of what can be made of such a situation without causing the smallest offence. Only less quaint is Miss Peggy Doran's portrait of an Irish-American "lady help." In marked contrast, but no less acceptable, are Miss Margaret Bannerman's pretty presentation of a naughty young wife, and Mr. Edward Combermere's study of marital jealousy. And yet all four players seem dwarfed when they approach the personality of a newcomer, Miss Helen Raymond. She exudes vitality, fills the stage, dominates her associates—even those of them who are most vociferous. The Apollo is worth visiting just now, if only for her sake.

It is good to know that on May 6 that interesting and invaluable annual, "The Royal Academy Illustrated," for 1918, will be published, and will again contain many reproductions of notable pictures in the Royal Academy of this historic year. Again, too, it is the only annual publication in which reproductions of the works of the Royal Academicians and Associates appear. It costs only 2s. 6d. net, and should be ordered early, as the demand for it, always great, is likely to be more than usual in these eventful days; and, in spite of labour and paper difficulties, it will be fully equal, if not superior, to the previous editions which have won such favour with the art-loving public. It is published by Messrs. Walter Judd, Ltd., 97, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C. 2, and can be obtained from all booksellers and bookstalls.

On appeal to the Sheffield Quarter Sessions, the conviction for alleged food-hoarding against Mr. Joseph Albert Hill and Mr. William Edward Cooper was quashed. It was stated that the food in respect of which the conviction was recorded had been purchased for the purpose of supplying dinners to the staff. Mr. Hill, who is a well-known manufacturer of shells and ordnance for the Government, did not ask for costs.



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The rise, however, is considerably modified because it carries no profit either for makers or for sellers; every additional shilling charged is for the extra cost of manufacture plus only a low interest on the extra capital needed to finance the dearer leather.

This surrender of profit is made, too, despite the fact that

the shops appointed to sell Delta are receiving only rationed supplies.

On account of this shortage, it is advisable when shopping, and Delta is particularly wanted, to look for the name and the price on the soles; both are always branded there before the boots leave the factory.

Lotus Ltd, Stafford  
Makers of Delta and Lotus Boots  
City Telephone  
London Wall 6985



205—40/-  
Agents everywhere

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## The Present Standard of Driving.

In calling attention to the prevalence of reckless driving of cars, the *Autocar* has rendered a distinct public service, and it is very much to be hoped that the authorities responsible for the control of large numbers of drivers will take its remarks to heart and proceed to

and who have been hurriedly trained to drive in so-called "schools" and public garages. At the end of a week or two's "course" these unskilled drivers have been turned loose on the roads to work out their own salvation; with the consequence that there is more really reckless driving done now than ever there was in the days of the agitation against the "Social Juggernaut." In the main, it is not that the drivers are wilfully in default. They do their best

in most cases; but, having had no road experience either as horse-drivers or as cyclists, they come to their work handicapped by a want of necessary knowledge. Placed in charge of fast, powerful cars, they are not really capable of judging what is a safe speed and what is not; nor have they the "road-sense" which enables the skilled driver automatically to do the right

driven by a youth just old enough to qualify for a driving licence, or by a girl. Some of the driving of these vehicles almost makes one's hair stand on end, and why more accidents are not caused is really a mystery.

## Another Manifesto.

It seems rather a pity that the A.A. should have chosen a time for the issue of its "manifesto" when the attention of everyone is concentrated on far more important matters than the peace aims of even so powerful a body as the Association. Admirable in its tone, and completely clear as to the position the A.A. has occupied since the beginning of the war and the line it intends to take in peace, it would have commanded a great deal of attention at another time. Now I am afraid it is likely to fall somewhat flat. However, it quite possibly does not matter a great deal, since the manifesto simply enunciates a policy which will be as good to-morrow, or next year, as it is to-day. It will simply mean a re-statement of the case for the A.A. a little later on. So far as concerns the policy laid down by the A.A., there is really very little to be said which is not made amply clear by the Association's



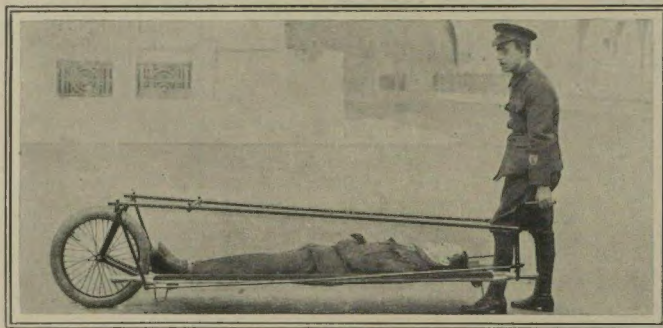
"THE WOMEN OF PERVYSE": THE BARONESS T'SERCLAES AND MISS MAIRI CHISHOLM.

These two brave ladies have maintained a concealed dressing-station since the early days of the war, using the Wolseley ambulance here shown for more than three years; and it is now sent home for the first time to be overhauled. The soldiers call the ambulance "The wonderful Wolseley," for the fine work it has done. Both ladies, we regret, have been badly gassed. The King of the Belgians has created them Knights of the Order of Leopold II. Miss Mairi Chisholm is the lady on the left.

some sort of action which will render the highways safer to the user. There is no doubt the standard of driving is getting steadily worse as time goes on. The outbreak of war called to the colours, particularly for work in mechanical transport units, by far the greater proportion of the skilled motor-drivers of the country—men who had learnt to understand their vehicles and to drive them with a due regard to the amenities of the road.

Abuses there were, of course. There was a proportion of comparatively unskilled drivers, and (as always) of road-hogs, who drove with scant regard to the comfort or safety of others; but, on the whole, I really do not think there was room for general complaint either on the score of want of skill or consideration. The war, unfortunately, has changed all that. In place of the skilled men we have had an influx into the ranks of motor-drivers of young lads and women who are strange to the manners and customs of the road,

thing in an emergency. Unfortunately, in the case of the drivers of many Service cars, they are often sent out to do a journey with instructions to make it with all possible speed—orders which, needless to say, place a premium on recklessness. It would be far better, from the point of view of the public safety, if it were pointed out to these relatively unskilled drivers that speed must at all times take second place to careful driving. There is another class of vehicle which is the greatest offender of all. I refer to the tradesman's delivery van, which is sometimes



A LABOUR-SAVING DEVICE: THE AUTOMATIC MONO-WHEEL STRETCHER-CARRIER.

Both as a time-saving and humanitarian apparatus, this invention is of value. With it, one man can do the work of two, more expeditiously and with less fatigue to the wounded. Owing to its special design, it will accommodate any type of military stretcher in use, and it is impossible for the stretcher to become detached or to fall out of the carrier. An important point is that if, from any cause, the stretcher-bearer should fall, the man being carried would only fall a few inches. It is manufactured of steel by "Axis Motors," Ltd., 9, Regent Street, S.W.

own statement. It is all so closely along the lines of policy agreed upon by every section of the motoring community that there is not likely to be any criticism. W. W.

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Anæmia                      Neurasthenia                      Debility  
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Price 5/- per bottle. Prepared at Chatelet's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists, or direct post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPEL'S, Pharmacists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom can also be obtained, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies" and "Treatise on Diet."

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non-eliminated toxins, and was therefore compelled to abandon part of his work for several weeks. Now he takes a course of URODONAL for a month or six weeks at the rate of a tablespoonful three times a day, and escapes these periodical attacks."

Dr. SIEVERARD, Ex-Assistant-Physician to the Hospital, Brussels.

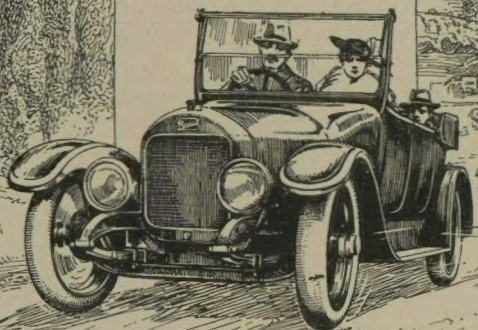
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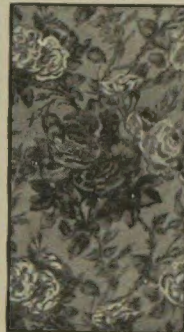
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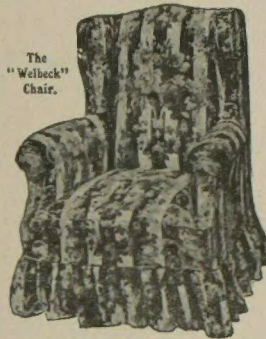
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Antexema is a cool, creamy liquid, not a greasy, messy ointment, and every bottle is prepared in our own laboratory with scrupulous care and accuracy from the prescription of a physician who discovered the formula. The only certain way of permanently getting rid of skin illness is to use Antexema. Get Antexema, and away goes your skin trouble. Get anything else, and it will continue to plague you.

Do your duty to your skin and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Co., Timothy White's, and Lewis and Burrows', at 1s. 3d. and 3s., or post free 1s. 6d. and 3s., from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N. W. 1. Also throughout India, Australasia, Canada, Africa and Europe.



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## CHESS.

C. H. CHAPMAN (Glasgow).—We have no space at our disposal to answer your questions in detail. An elementary work on the game will do that for you in a few minutes.

J. C. GARDNER (Toronto).—Your problems shall have early examination.

A. NEWMAN (Dover).—The position is ugly, and the play does not compensate for such a defect. The draughts problem is of no service to us.

A. M. SPARKE and F. WALKER.—Problems to hand, with thanks.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3782.—By T. KING-PARKS.

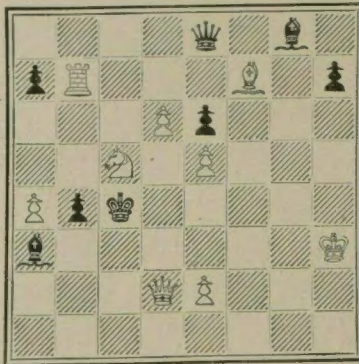
- | WHITE              | BLACK      |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Q to K 2nd      | K to Q 3rd |
| 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| 3. Q mates.        |            |

If Black play 1. K takes P, 2. B to Q 4th (ch); if 1. P to Kt 5th, 2. B to B 5th (ch); if 1. P to B 4th, 2. R takes B (ch); and if 1. Any other, then 2. B to Q 4th (ch), etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3776 and 3778 received from J. C. Gardner (Toronto); of No. 3781 from J. Verrall (Rodmell), J. D. Williams (Wood Green), A. D. Gregory (Gail), and J. S. Finlay; of No. 3780 from S. Androussos (Athens) and C. W. Moore; of No. 3782 from G. Buchanan, J. C. Gemmell (Camptown), S. Holman, R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), J. D. Williams, Rev. G. Street (Lewes), C. A. P., Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Jacob Verrall, and Marco Selim.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3779 received from R. F. Morris (Sherbrook, Canada), J. B. Woodthorpe (Vancouver, Canada), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. Fowler, M. E. Ouelow (Bournemouth), J. S. Forbes (Brighton), F. Drakeford (Brampton), H. Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), A. H. H. (Bath), H. S. Broadbent (Weybridge), E. A. French (Lymington),

J. Christie (Birlingham), F. Smart, A. W. Hamilton-Gill (Exeter), J. R. Wards (Barnes), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), E. S. G. Driver, and G. F. Saunders (Eastbourne).

PROBLEM No. 3784.—By J. W. ABBOTT.  
BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS AT SEA.

Game played 'on one of H.M. Ships.

(Two Knights Defence.)

- | WHITE             | BLACK         | WHITE  | BLACK        |
|-------------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| 1. P to K 4th     | P to K 4th    | 10. Q takes Kt P   | Kt takes B   |
| 2. Kt to KB 3rd   | Kt to Q B 3rd | Now having embarked on a course of adventure, Black hesitates, and is lost. Kt takes P (ch), K to Q sq; Kt takes R, Kt to Q 5th, R to B sq. Black saves his piece, and should w.a. |              |
| 3. B to B 4th     | Kt to K B 3rd | 11. Kt takes Kt  | Q R to Kt sq |
| 4. Kt to Kt 5th   | P to Q 4th    | 12. Kt to B 7 (ch)   | K to K 2nd   |
| 5. P takes P      | Kt to Q R 4th | 13. Q takes R P  | Q to B sq    |
| 6. B to Kt 5 (ch) | P to B 3rd    | 14. Q to B 5th (ch)  | K to Q sq    |
| 7. P takes P      | Kt takes P    | 15. Kt takes B P (mate).   |              |
| 8. Q to B 3rd     | B to Q 2nd    |  |              |
| 9. Kt to Q B 3rd  | Kt to Q 5th   |  |              |

Too hasty. B to K 2nd, with a view to Castling, would be quite safe.

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## Austin Points about CARS

### No. 6.—Petrol Consumption.

ECONOMY is the order of the day, and it should be specially aimed at in the case of the all-important item of petrol. "Substitutes may come and go, but petrol goes on for ever," in the sense that many consider that no substitute approaches it in suitability for motor-car use. This being the case, the present resources must be husbanded to the fullest extent; we can safely claim for the "Austin" that it has done and will continue to do its part in assisting in the necessary retrenchment.

*May we not add your name to our Priority List?*

**THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO., LTD.**  
WORKS — Northfield, BIRMINGHAM.  
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For every boot and every shoe there is a Paton Lace. And by purchasing

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you guard against the annoyance of continually breaking laces. Paton's Laces are quality laces, made of hundreds of mercerised threads so as to give long service. They never become shabby as the dyes are fast—so are the tags.

**ALL BRITISH.**  
Boot Laces for Ladies and Gentlemen, 3d. & 4d. per pair.  
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Lenther Laces do. 6d. & 9d.

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**500 LADIES WANTED**  
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Why not try these TROCHES for your fidgety cough? They are the old-fashioned remedy for the alleviation of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA. They contain no opiate, and are much appreciated by Singers and Public Speakers.

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**FLORILINE**  
FOR THE  
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Also put up in Powder form.  
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**"It Worked Like a Charm"**  
writes a clergyman who has suffered from Asthmatic affection for fifty years.  
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**GONG SOUPS**

While so many articles of food have risen in price, Gong Soups are still sold at the original price of 2d. per packet, each making three portions of delicious nourishing soup.

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